UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
TERRENCE MOORE, et al,	
Plaintiffs,	
V.	14 CV 8326 (CM)
NAVILLUS TILE, INC., et al,	
Defendants.	
x	New York, N.Y. March 11, 2015
	3:00 p.m.
Before:	
HON. JAMES L. C	OTT,
	Magistrate Judge
APPEARANCES	
MARCUS ROSENBERG & DIAMOND, LLC Attorneys for Bravo Builders, LL MICHAEL T. CONTOS, ESQ.	C
SPIVAK LIPTON LLP	
Attorneys for NYC District Counc JAMES M. MURPHY, ESQ. GILLIAN COSTELLO, ESQ.	il of Carpenters
CROMWELL & MORING LLP	
Independent Monitor GLEN McGORTY, ESQ.	
JONES DAY	a Tila Danal OlGullinan
Attorneys for Defendants Navillu and Helen O'Sullivan JOSH GROSSMAN, ESQ.	s lile, Donal O'Sullivan
PECKAR & ABRAMSON	
Attorneys for Defendants Time Squ GREGORY R. BEGG, ESQ.	are and Kevin O'Sullivan

1 (Case called)

2 (In open court)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Terrence Moore, et al v. Navillus Tile, Inc., et al. Counsel, state your names for the record.

MR. MURPHY: James M. Murphy, Spivak Lipton.

MS. COSTELLO: Gillian Costello, also Spivak Lipton, for District Council.

MR. McGORTY: Glen McGorty only in my role as independent monitor should the Court have any concerns or questions I can answer.

MR. GROSSMAN: Josh Grossman for Navillus Tile, Donal O'Sullivan.

MR. BEGG: Gregory Begg for Time Square and Kevin O'Sullivan.

MR. CONTOS: Michael Contos for Bravo Builders.

THE COURT: The first thing I want to say for the record, it was completely unclear from the letters that counsel sent to the Court when you asked the Court to undertake in camera review that we were talking about 2500 documents. It would have been much more helpful if you had made that clear to me and of course we received the box at 5:00 on Monday giving me not very much time to review the materials, but I have looked at them so I understand what we're talking about.

I have a number of threshold issues that I want to raise. The first question is, the subpoena was originally

served on January 26 and was not responded to until February 17 and now it's March 11. So is there a waiver issue here that I need to be concerned about? Have you not, Mr. Murphy, waived the right to even invoke this privilege?

MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, we --

THE COURT: Can you stand when you speak to the Court, please?

MR. MURPHY: Yes. Sorry, I apologize. We got an extension from defendants to do our production on February 17 and with that production on February 17 we gave them the privilege log and it was later in that week that I received a call from one of the other defendants firms, from Mr. Begg wanting to discuss the privilege issue with respect to the Inspector General's documents. I told them that I would have to discuss that with our outside counsel, Barbara Jones, and with the independent monitor, Mr. McGorty, since Mr. McGorty was assigning confidential investigations to the Inspector General's office.

So I responded then the following Tuesday with the letter to the Court.

THE COURT: Well, let's assume for the moment that

I'll consider this application a timely one. Why does the law
enforcement privilege apply to this case? The union is not a
governmental entity. It's my understanding of the law that
this privilege applies only and can be invoked by the

government. Why would it apply here?

MR. MURPHY: Because, your Honor, the Inspector

General's office plays a special role under United States v.

District Council in that the Inspector General and the Deputy

Inspector General hiring has to be approved by the Office of
the United States Attorney. They cannot be terminated and the
bylaws which were approved by the United States Attorney's

Office cannot be amended or changed in any way except with the
approval of the United States Attorney's Office, provides for
the Inspector General to conduct these investigations,
including making referrals to law enforcement agencies or
making other referrals for possible criminal prosecutions.

THE COURT: Well, the Inspector General exists and did exist before there was a consent decree with the government, is that not true?

MR. MURPHY: That's not true.

THE COURT: There was no Inspector General or anything like that at the union?

MR. MURPHY: Before the consent decree in 1994, no, your Honor, there wasn't.

THE COURT: There was no entity of any kind that investigated corruption or malfeasance within the union, whether they were called an Inspector General or not?

MR. MURPHY: There was what was called the anticorruption committee. The current Inspector General, Scott

Danielson, was a member of that committee and I think played a crucial role in helping to investigate and then act as a witness on behalf of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the prosecutions that arose out of the indictments in mid to late 2009, about 23 union officials as well as others who were indicted and convicted.

THE COURT: So you're hanging your hat, essentially, on the nexus between the fact that the union has a consent decree with the government and the fact that the Inspector General is a creature of that consent decree and therefore the investigations that the Inspector General undertakes somehow is at -- maybe this isn't the right word -- but at the behest of the government in some way? Is that the argument why this law enforcement privilege should be invoked here?

MR. MURPHY: I think it's at the behest of the government and the Court in the sense of the consent decree and the current stipulation and order to rid the District Council of racketeering, labor corruption, and to make sure that it stays clean as it moves forward into the future.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, first of all, this was not an issue that was at all addressed in your papers or, frankly, in the defendants' papers and there's not a lot of law on the subject because I've researched it and it's not surprising there isn't a lot of law on it because unions and private employers don't generally invoke the law enforcement privilege.

If there's some corporation that has some internal investigative component do you think it also would be allowed to invoke the law enforcement privilege because they would be undertaking something that might ultimately result in the referral of criminal charges to the government? Because that's the analogy you're making.

MR. MURPHY: Yes. I think it depends upon the circumstances and the context. I think the history of the District Council and the government and the Court's efforts to clean it up beginning with the filing of the 1990 RICO case and then the imposition of the 1994 consent decree and all the activities from that time forward, then including the necessity of appointing a review officer in 2010 following the 2009 indictments and convictions, I think it counseled that the current role of the Inspector General under the bylaws and under the supervision now of an independent monitor and under the continued supervision of the government and the District Court would counsel in favor of affording the Inspector General a qualified law enforcement privilege.

THE COURT: Well, even if I accept all of that, what do I now have in front of me that's in the record that supports that? And I'll tell you what I have. This is what I have: I have a letter from you in which you say that Mr. McGorty has told us that he believes it is crucial to protect the integrity of the Inspector General's office, including its investigatory

methods, investigation of both unknown parties and the confidentiality afforded to participating persons. That's the sum and substance of what I have to support your invocation of the law enforcement privilege. I don't have a declaration from Mr. McGorty. I don't have a declaration from the Inspector General. I don't have any information about the nature of these investigations. I don't have anything that implicates what the law enforcement privilege is designed to protect so that I can evaluate whether this is a proper invocation.

I look in a box that you send me and you think that I can draw from my review of that box an assessment of whether there would be some undermining of the confidentiality of sources other than in the generic sense of things or, for example, that law enforcement techniques and procedures are implicated? Is the IG's investigation considered law enforcement techniques? I could go on. I have about 50 questions like this, none of which have been answered and the record before me hasn't been developed at all. So I'm very uncomfortable with the notion that the law enforcement privilege applies here. I really don't see how it does. Just because the Inspector General and the monitor don't like the fact that these files potentially could be reviewed by a non-party.

Now, that said, I have equal problems with the folks at the other table because they've served you with an

extraordinarily broad, indeed inherently overbroad document request which then necessitated you and your colleagues in your best judgment to err on the side of I think amassing anything that possibly could come within the broad contours. So therefore I have 2500 pages, I'm not going to quantify it, but some significant percentage in my quick review that I wouldn't consider responsive to the inquiry. And, you know, at the end of the day, given that discovery in this case closes in two weeks from today there are an awful lot of nuanced and complicated legal issues that I would prefer not to have to resolve because I would prefer to kind of cut through all of this and figure out a common sense solution.

Which takes me back to my first and most important issue that I want to raise with you, which I know has been discussed previously. Why wouldn't an attorneys eyes only review of those documents in your offices be the appropriate resolution here?

MR. MURPHY: I would just have some concerns about the security of certain information, especially confidential informants. And the identities of the investigators, their vehicles to the extent that can be inferred from the various documents. If I may, your Honor, we would certainly be happy to supplement the record. We also are developing and could submit to the Court --

THE COURT: I don't want you to supplement the record.

We have two weeks to go. Judge McMahon has already extended discovery in this case. I can't predict if she will again. I know another application was made to her today to extend it for two days. My sense is the lawyers are not expecting to receive a further extension of discovery.

You should have submitted a declaration to me from Mr. McGorty before today. You should have written me longer than a two-page letter assuming the law enforcement privilege applied when there are serious questions about whether it does or doesn't. I don't have time given the speed at which this case is moving along to wait for this. I'm trying to figure out a practical common sense solution. If you're willing to do an attorneys eyes only with redactions so the names of confidential sources, investigators and the like are not revealed, then maybe that's something we should consider.

MR. MURPHY: Okay.

THE COURT: I understand the sensitivity of what you're raising but there are an awful lot of complex questions here that the parties sort of glossed over and I can't gloss over them if I'm really going to dig into what's before me here. But as is often the case there are practical solutions that can be had and I have other questions for folks at the defense table before we work out any formal arrangement of some kind of attorneys eyes only review and a protective order with redactions. But that's what to me makes the most sense given

all the problems that I see in front of me. All right? But let me hear, who is going to speak for defendants?

MR. BEGG: Gregory Begg, your Honor.

THE COURT: First of all, let's assume for the moment that the law enforcement privilege does apply in some fashion here and you all didn't make an argument that it didn't apply. You didn't cite any cases or anything like that. But let's assume for the moment it does apply, all right? Now, it is a qualified privilege, to be sure.

MR. BEGG: Correct.

THE COURT: What compelling need do you have at the back table that you're going to derive from that box of materials that doesn't already exist so that this isn't basically just an exercise in corroboration? What do you expect to find that you think would be different from what you already have given that the nature of your request is -- if I can find it -- you want all documents, all documents, communications and/or correspondence concerning Navillus, Time Square, ACS, HDK, Donal O'Sullivan and/or Kevin O'Sullivan that relate to the allegation that Navillus, Time Square, HDK and/or ACS are involved in or have control over the operations, management, labor relations, projects, equipment or ownership of one another or that Navillus, Time Square, HDK and/or ACS are related to one another in any way. That's what you've asked for.

That's awfully broad and what is it that you think this non-party has that's responsive to this request that you have not gotten in discovery in other ways and/or that you don't have within your own posession?

MR. BEGG: Okay.

THE COURT: Given that you are these people.

MR. BEGG: Sure. First of all, we subpoenaed the District Council; Ed McWilliams, who is a union official, Michael Donnelly, who is a union official, James Macon, who is a union official and Ruben Colon, who is a union official for the carpenters union. We subpoenaed those because they were identified by the plaintiffs' counsel as the key people supporting their case. We asked for information through the plaintiffs' attorney. We were directed to serve subpoenas on the union itself, those union entities, the parties themselves, which we did. We were told they were the witnesses. That's why we subpoenaed them.

I don't think our request is over broad. It asks for exactly what is at issue here. What evidence do you have that these parties are alter egos of each other, that they are acting as one entity. Plaintiffs have told us that's where we have the information. These are the witnesses who have the information. We served the subpoenas and then we're told whatever information they have is protected by privilege.

THE COURT: Have you deposed any of them?

MR. BEGG: We've deposed several of them and left the depositions open pending the production that we're disputing here.

THE COURT: And what is it that you think this production will enhance as far as the information you've already adduced from them under oath at their depositions?

MR. BEGG: I wouldn't know unless I saw the information, your Honor. But they're telling us, they told us the information they have to support their case can be obtained through those parties and those parties are saying I can't provide it to you and the plaintiffs aren't providing it to us either.

THE COURT: No, hold on --

MR. BEGG: I don't know whether plaintiffs ever received the information from the IG's office that we're seeking. I don't know whether they have.

THE COURT: Well, let's come back to that later. Let me ask you this: Let's say there's a file in there that reflects that the Inspector General has investigated whether a union member admitted working for a non-union contractor, okay? In the jurisdiction of the carpenters, so it was something he shouldn't have done. Okay? How is that going to be relevant or helpful to your case, your defense?

MR. BEGG: If they use the fact that a particular trade worker worked, which they are alleging, just because a

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particular trade worker worked for Navillus, which is a union entity and also worked for ACS which is a non-union entity, the fact that they worked for both employers is evidence of alter ego status. That's the argument the plaintiffs are making.

THE COURT: And you questioned these union employees who were deposed about this subject already?

MR. BEGG: Some of them. Not all of them. And at deposition other privileges were asserted as well, such as attorney-client, which I dispute but it's not worth fighting over, the assertion of attorney-client privilege at several of these depositions. At that point they were taking the position that there were these coalition meetings between these various trades where they were discussing the alleged alter ego status. The plaintiff's law firm, Tom Kennedy the chief counsel attended those meetings. Just because he attended those meetings they asserted attorney-client privilege, that prevented these witnesses from testifying about what occurred at these meetings, discussing the facts and evidence that they were collecting against our clients. So we're being frustrated and kind of stonewalled by the plaintiffs' firm being directed to try to get these files elsewhere, now we're told the privilege exists.

By the way, I agree with the practical solution. I suggested to Mr. Murphy, I wouldn't know whether what you have I need or not. I right away said let's do attorneys eyes only,

the quickest way. I'll review it, if I don't need it I don't need it. I hope I don't.

THE COURT: How do you feel about the proposed redactions?

MR. BEGG: I'll get to that in a second. I would be happy to do that. My proposal to him was let me do the attorneys eyes only review. If there's a document I think is relevant that I need we can fight over that later some other time and ask the Court for specific relief on specific documents. I was not aware at any time of the volume of the papers. I looked at the privilege log. I thought there were only a few. I was not aware there were several thousand. That wasn't brought to my attention.

In terms of redactions I don't think they've established by any means an entitlement to privilege. It's a private entity. Even if the private entity was working at the behest of or in cooperation with a government law enforcement agency there might be a privilege and still then and only then is it a qualified privilege.

Second, you've got to make a specific showing, an articulation with respect to each document or kind of document or information you're trying to protect to show why is this sensitive and what law enforcement interest is at stake in disclosing that and that's not been made. And they use words like "confidential informant." Who is a confidential

informant? To me that's just a witness unless they're working at the behest of or under the direction of a legitimate governmental law enforcement agency. Same with they're worried about protecting the identity of investigative vehicles. I don't know what that means. Is that — by the way, the way this has been described, the union itself has its own — it's not called the Inspector General. The witnesses that we're deposing they, sort of categorized or stylized themselves as part of an investigative team that works within the Carpenters Union and outside of the Carpenters Union in this coalition with several other trades that are plaintiffs in this case as well as working with a consulting group called Locker Associates that apparently was collecting information and doing this quote-unquote investigation.

Every person we asked at some point or other said this was a confidential investigation. I see no legal basis for that. Your Honor, I'd be happy -- I don't know the volume of paper we have here -- I'd be happy to sign an attorneys eyes only, go through those documents as quickly as possible. It may be that there isn't much relevant there and if there's a specific document that he can articulate whether that specific document needs some protection or not, and I can argue against that position. I need to move on. I asked him immediately, he said give me one week and I'll speak to the IG. One week went by and he said I need another week, then he said he would

produce the document to the Court. Instead he wrote a letter without producing them.

Time has gone on. We're already through these depositions, I'm looking for the most practical solution. I don't care to litigate or need a decision on law enforcement privilege, frankly. So I think there's a practical solution. I'm willing to cooperate.

THE COURT: Mr. Murphy, have you produced these documents to the plaintiffs?

MR. MURPHY: Which documents, your Honor?

THE COURT: The documents in the box by the foot of my law clerk.

MR. MURPHY: We've produced nearly 4,000 other documents and not held any of them to be confidential. They're from the District Council as well as the records of the four union employees, officials that were individually subpoenaed and from whom depositions have been taken or will be taken so that the impression that there are documents that have been somehow hidden away under the auspices of the Inspector General are simply not true. As I said, we produced nearly 4,000 documents. Maybe we overly produced, but we took the subpoenas seriously and read them as broadly as possible and produced documents to the defendants in response to those subpoenas.

The one area where we looked to make a distinction in that or draw a line is with the office of the Inspector

General.

THE COURT: Well, can you articulate for me why redactions of certain information in the collection that I have is necessary for an attorneys eyes only review?

MR. MURPHY: Because it would show, without the redaction, the identities of people who are providing information to the Inspector General would be revealed, the identities of confidential informants would be revealed and the identities of certain of the Inspector General's own investigators would also be revealed. That's why we -- we would certainly agree to redaction of that material.

THE COURT: Revealed to an attorney.

MR. MURPHY: Yes. Then what?

THE COURT: Revealed to an attorney and what's your fear if that's revealed and he's subject to a Court order that says that he can't do anything with it other than to make a judgment as to whether it's necessary for his litigating position in which case he will then discuss it with you and if you prevent him from wanting to use some documents then we'll further litigate that but it will not be a box of 2500 documents, it will be eight documents and then we'll talk about whether he needs those eight documents. Do you think he's going to write down the names of all of those people and go back and tell his clients? He would be violating a Court order. He would be held in contempt.

MR. MURPHY: I understand that.

THE COURT: I'm trying to understand why an attorneys eyes only solution here isn't practical and efficient. I'm trying to give you an opportunity to articulate it if I'm missing something.

MR. MURPHY: It's just trying to protect the integrity of the entire process with the Inspector General's office.

THE COURT: But that's at a level of generality that I don't know how to get my arms around, with all due respect. I don't really know what that means. I mean, no one likes someone else looking at one's internal investigations generically, I understand that. But the issue in this case, as I understand it, is the interrelationship among these companies and if there are union members who are sort of playing both sides of the fence, if I can put it that way, and that has been under investigation in some sense, that fact alone it seems to me wouldn't be privileged and protected.

MR. MURPHY: That fact that they would have themselves -- I don't think there's any compelling interest much less a compelling need for them to see these documents. As your Honor suggested, all of the documents that would go to their defense are in their custody and control as to whether or not they've kept up the corporate formalities, kept up separate finances, labor relations and other factors that would go into establishing or that they are or not alter egos of each other

or a single employer. The burden of production and persuasion in this case is on the plaintiff's funds. We're a third party.

THE COURT: Right, but Mr. Begg tells me that the plaintiffs at least in part have indicated they are relying on information from your clients. So if that's true --

PLAINTIFF: That's been provided. As I said, we've produced almost 4,000 documents.

MR. BEGG: May I be heard, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes. Mr. Begg.

MR. BEGG: There's one example that's relative.

There's been identified a witness Wilson Bravo. He's a union member and identified also as a union salt. I don't know if your Honor is familiar with that term. A union salt, s-a-l-t, is a union worker who is sent by the union to work for a non-union employer, to essentially act as a spy. He's been identified as the witness by the plaintiffs as someone who has got critical information relating to their allegations. He works for one of the non-union entities and our experience so far has been when we ask somebody to get down to the nitty gritty of what do you know about alter ego, they say privilege. They're being identified as somebody with knowledge but then at the deposition they say this is privileged.

I'm guessing, but I don't know, perhaps, that Wilson Bravo is someone that maybe the IG's office considers as a confidential witness, although I dispute that's got any legal

significance and he's a witness. He's identified as a witness. So if the Inspector General has information about Wilson Bravo and his acting as a union salt or spy that's certainly relevant to the case. I don't necessarily need to know the identity of anyone else and if I did then we can dispute that. I doubt it. So I'm happy to go with that solution. But I think the portrayal here as being fair and honest and open so far is a bit much and we're concerned, obviously, that somebody is hiding the ball here. We don't want that to happen.

I'll give you another example. There have been photographs and videotapes produced in discovery and every witness we've asked so far says I have no knowledge of where those photos and videotapes came from. There have been postings on social media that disparage our client. So far everyone is saying I have no knowledge of where those things came from, where those photographs came from or who posted them. I don't, frankly, believe that, but we'd like to get to the bottom of this, your Honor.

THE COURT: When you say you'll accept that practical solution does that mean that you'll be amenable to reviewing this document collection with certain redactions?

MR. BEGG: My only fear about redactions, your Honor, is the time frame we're talking about here. Wilson Bravo is being deposed tomorrow. I deposed a union witness yesterday, a union witness last week. We're running out of time. For them

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to go ahead now at this stage and have additional time for redactions I think is unnecessary, causing too much delay given all the time we've had so far to get past this solution especially since they've articulated zero specific legitimate governmental investigative interest to be protected by the two things I heard, the identity of a quote-unquote confidential informant and investigators vehicles.

THE COURT: Mr. McGorty, do you want to be heard at all?

MR. McGORTY: Your Honor, briefly, I'd like to if you don't mind and I appreciate you letting me speak. I was not asked to supply a declaration. I would have been happy to and would be happy to for your Honor, but I appreciate your concerns about timing in this case. I don't have a view about how the balancing tests in this particular case ends up between what the compelling needs of the parties are, but I am here to support the notion that the IG in this particular case, in this particular organization serves in a law enforcement function and I appreciate that there isn't a lot of case law out there about this. The IG in my brief experience working at the union as the independent monitor appointed by Judge Berman, I worked with Mr. Danielson on a day-to-day basis. I assign investigations for him that come to my attention. There are confidential and anonymous tips provided -- anonymous publicly, not anonymous from the IG's office's perspective.

In order to foster an environment where there is no monitor needed, there is no Court oversight, the IG in its current form has been installed by my predecessor and approved by the Court to clean up the union and continue the efforts to clean up the union. It is serving in as much of a law enforcement function as an office in a private entity can. It answers to me and it answers to the Court. It doesn't answer to the members of the union. It has a separate hiring practice and a separate oversight program than perhaps the corollary organization or committee did many, many years ago.

So I would only add, your Honor, to bolster the argument that there is relevance to the confidential identities of individuals who come forward to raise issues of corruption to the IG. There are files kept that maintain information about surveillance and investigative functions, all things that are akin to what would be corollary in a government organization and in this particular instance this IG's office answers to this Court and me as the agent of the Court. So I think it's an unusual circumstance. I do not think by suggesting there is some qualified privilege here for some types of documents or certain parts of documents it is going down the road, which I know your Honor is hesitant to do, to suggest that any organization that performs any sort of investigation internally can raise this issue. I do not think that's the case.

1	Is there a compromise to be had? Again, I'm here	
2	without an interest in a sense. Maybe there is, but I do think	
3	that compromise should include any efforts your Honor could	
4	impose to preserve the integrity of the types of documents, and	
5	not everything, but the types of documents and information that	
6	the IG only has, that no one else in the union has, that	
7	relates to this investigation effort that the Court is	
8	overseeing. That's my view.	
9	THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. McGorty.	
10	Mr. Murphy, did you want to say anything else?	
11	MS. COSTELLO: Your Honor, I did want to just	
12	THE COURT: You're not Mr. Murphy.	
13	MS. COSTELLO: I'm Ms. Costello, your Honor. Gillian	
14	Costello.	
15	THE COURT: You're now speaking for your client?	
16	MS. COSTELLO: I am, your Honor.	
17	THE COURT: That is looked on with disfavor by this	
18	Court?	
19	MS. COSTELLO: I'm sorry, your Honor. Would you like	
20	me to sit down?	
21	THE COURT: Well, I don't know. Do you have something	
22	to add to this	
23	MS. COSTELLO: Just, I did want to highlight something	
24	your Honor raised which is with regard to the compelling issue	

in this case. Of course all three go with something that the

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knowledge is typically within the knowledge of the defendant itself and we are a third party, as you know. There's been a lot of talk about what witnesses have argued in terms of privilege and what plaintiffs have said. We don't know about that, that's not what we're doing here. We're protecting the integrity of this office. But in terms of what we have produced, we have produced everything to everyone. It's not that the plaintiffs have access to that IG information. The IG has been very stingy about anybody seeing that information. insofar as the information is out from the union they have it and the plaintiffs have it. And so this is not something that would be, for instance, a surprise at trial that the plaintiffs would have within that box. And I did just want to make that clear to your Honor.

THE COURT: Can you or Mr. Murphy describe for me for the record what the nature of the production that has been made includes?

MS. COSTELLO: Sure. In large part, your Honor, I think it would look very familiar to what your Honor has already seen. There are so far what has been produced is permits, governmental documents from agencies. It's research on the corporate entities. It is research about Wilson Bravo, photographs of Wilson Bravo, texts from Mr. Wilson Bravo. Texts from other individuals who communicated with union officials. E-mails between the individuals and Locker

Associates about this organization. What you are looking at now are the files of the Inspector General and they have been segregated here. I just didn't want there to be an impression that the plaintiffs are sitting on this information that has been withheld from the defendants and we have done that. What we have produced we have produced to everyone and what we've withheld we've withheld from everyone.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: If we were going to undertake some sort of an attorneys eyes only review and you wanted to do some redactions consistent with what you've articulated, how long would that take? And, by the way there is some duplication, and that's an understatement, in the materials that you provided for me.

MS. COSTELLO: Your Honor, that duplication reflects the files themselves and that's why they were provided that way. There's a large amount of duplicative information, I do agree with that. I think we could have this to the other side or however you want to do it by the end of the day on Friday.

THE COURT: That seems reasonable to me. I certainly don't want to have it. I brought the box up here to give it back.

MS. COSTELLO: Oh, no. Okay.

THE COURT: So I'm trying to disassociate myself from this massive collection of documents unless there's something

further that I need to do. Mr. Begg, attorneys eyes only review on Monday, okay? You all get a Court order to me that I can sign between now and Monday and, Mr. Begg, or one of your colleagues on Monday can have at this with whatever redactions they're going to make so it's available to you by the opening of business on Monday.

MR. BEGG: I just ask it be a day sooner, your Honor.

THE COURT: What is that?

MR. BEGG: I would ask it be a day sooner. We've held three depositions open.

THE COURT: It's already Wednesday afternoon. We're talking about 48 hours. That's rather reasonable, it seems to me. You're asking to see it on Friday instead of Monday? Why?

MR. BEGG: Because we're running out of time. We've already done three of these depositions. We have another one tomorrow. We're on a very tight time frame.

THE COURT: I'm not convinced that it's going to make that much of a difference because I'm not convinced having looked at this that your world is going to be rocked when you see this, okay?

MR. BEGG: I rather hope so.

THE COURT: To use a phrase. I mean, I could be wrong, but given what counsel has described that has been produced to you already, I certainly think it's a fair statement for me to say without compromising anything that at

least some of what you'll see is of a piece with what you've already seen.

MR. BEGG: Very good, your Honor.

THE COURT: If I'm wrong and you all have more fights, I know I'm going to hear about it, and you'll get in before me again in due course. It's a Court-imposed deadline from Judge McMahon. I have to live with that just as you all have to live with it. But I don't see the difference between coming to their office at 9:00 on Monday and coming to their office at 9:00 on Friday, something that I'm going to have to make them snap to it an extra 24 hours in advance when they're sitting here quite unhappy they're going to have to do this to begin with.

MR. BEGG: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: So that's the solution we'll arrive at which is the review by Monday. If you finish earlier let him know, but I assume you won't but it should be available for his review as of Monday morning and I do think you should submit an order for me to sign that makes it clear exactly what's being agreed to here, which is that it's an attorneys eyes only review and any breach of that would be subject to contempt of Court but it's without prejudice to Mr. Begg making any further application he wants to make to the Court should there be documents in his review that he believes are not privileged or otherwise should be produced. So you're going to have to have

a further meet and confer to that effect. If there are documents within this collection that he wants to see more of I encourage you all to be reasonable to try to navigate that because there may be documents he wants to utilize that may have certain redactions, then Mr. Begg will have to decide whether he can live with using them if they have certain redactions. It may not matter to person X. That may matter to Mr. McGorty and the IG but who it is may not matter. It may matter what the subject of it is.

So I ask you all to try and be practical because they care I think about things somewhat differently I suspect than you do. You care about sort of core allegations and if it's Joe Smith or Bob Jones it doesn't really matter what they're saying, whereas it's important for the world not to know it's Bob Jones or Bill Smith and that's what they care about.

So I expect there are probably going to be common sense solutions even if there are documents in this collection you want to use. We'll take it one step at a time and after you had your review and after you've had your meet and confer you are without prejudice to reserving your right to make a further application if you need to.

MR. BEGG: Very good. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right? And we'll put out an order to this effect resolving the applications that are on the docket.

MR. BEGG: Thank you.

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1	THE COURT: Anything else? Have a great day and can I
2	give you the box back?
3	MS. COSTELLO: Yes.
4	THE COURT: Have a good afternoon.
5	(Adjourned)
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